LITERARY GENRES

Genre

- (pronounced ˈzhän-rə) is derived from the French phrase genre meaning **"kind"** or **"type."**
- is an **artistic category** or **style of writing**.

EARLY PHILIPPINE LITERARY GENRES

Oral Literature

- performed art which in most cases uses spoken words **as a medium of communication**.

EXAMPLES OF ORAL LITERATURE

- **Riddles/Bugtong**
- **Proverbs/Salawikain**
- **Tanaga**

Folk Songs

- **lyrical expressions** created according to region

EXAMPLES OF FOLK SONGS

- **Hele/Uyayi**
- **Kumintang**
- **Talindaw**
- **Balitaw**
- **Harana**
- **Diona**

Folk Tales

- made up of **stories about life, adventure, love, horror, and humor** where one **can derive lesson**.

EXAMPLES OF FOLK TALES

- **Myths**
- **Fables**
- **Legends**

Epics

- Long narratives **revolving around supernatural events** or **heroic deeds**.

Novel

- a **fictitious prose narrative** usually in the length of a book, typically with a developed theme and sub plots but **with some degree of realism**.

Short Story

- a narrative **with a fully developed theme** but very much ***shorter and less elaborate*** than a novel.

EARLY LITERARY GENRE

- **Oral Literature**
- **Folk Songs**
- **Folk Tales**
- **Epic**
- **Novel**
- **Short Story**

21ST CENTURY LITERATURE

- refers to **new literary works** made within the last decade
- Created by **contemporary authors**.

21ST CENTURY LITERARY GENRES

Illustrated Novel

- texts and illustrated images
- **50% of its narrative** is presented without words
- Reader **must interpret images** to comprehend the story.

Graphic Novel

- Narrative in **comic book formats**
- Narrative work in which the story is **conveyed to the reader using a comic form.**

Manga

- **Japanese word for comics**
- **Used in English-speaking word as a generic term for all comic books** and graphic novels originally published in Japan.

a. **SHONEN**- boy's manga
b. **SHOJO**- girl's manga
c. **SEINEN**- men's manga
d. **JOSEI**- women's manga
e. **KODOMO**- children's manga

Text Talk Novels

- Traditional **Tagalog version of TANAGA**
- A **mobile phone poetry**, may be written with short traditional formal verses **composing of 7777 syllable** count with rhyme scheme **aabb, abab, abba**.

Flash Fiction

- a **very short story**
- a style of **fictional literature of extreme brevity**
- There is no widely accepted definition of the length and category.
- It could range **from a word to a thousand**. (1-1000 words)

COMMON THEMES OF FLASH FICTION

- **Love**
- **Death**
- **Power**
- **Family**

Science Fiction

- actual or **imagined science upon society** or individuals
- deals with **imaginative concepts such as futuristic science and technology**, space, travel and extra terrestrial life

Six-word Flash Fiction

- A **very short fictional literature of six words only**, which the narrative can change based on the reader.

Spoken Poetry

- ***Poetry* intended for live** or **recorded performance**.
- This can contain elements of rap, hip-hop, storytelling, theater, and jazz, rock, blues, and folk music.

DIGI Fiction

(Triple Media Literature)

- **Book**
- **Movie/Video**
- **Website/Internet**
- Some digital fictions **contain sound effects, images, film, hyperlinks, or mini-games**.

Doodle Fiction

- Literary presentation **incorporating doodle writings and drawings**.
- Author incorporates doodle writing and drawings and handwritten graphics in place of the traditional font.

Chick Literature

- **Genre fiction** which **addresses issues of modern womanhood** often humorously and lightheartedly.
- Features a female protagonist whose femininity is heavily thermalizing in the plot.

Blog

- a **regularly updated website** or web page
- a website **containing short articles** called **posts** that are changed regularly
- some blogs written by a person containing own opinions, interests and experiences while others are written by different people.

Hyper Poetry

- Digital poetry that **uses links using hypertext markup**
- Usually found online, through CD ROM and diskette versions.
- It **contains hyperlinks which are clickable** that can direct you from a page to another.

REPRESENTATIVE AUTHORS

Fernando Amorsolo

- was a portraitist and painter of **rural Philippine landscapes.**
- Nicknamed the "**Grand Old Man of Philippine Art,**" he was the first-ever to be recognized as a ***National Artist of the Philippines***.

Nora Aunor

- **National Artist in the Philippines**.
- The announcement of new National Artists was made through **Proclamation 1390** ***inked by President Rodrigo Duterte on Friday***.

AUTHORS FROM REGION III

Francisco Baltazar y dela Cruz

- He was **a prominent Filipino poet**.
- Tagalog **equivalent of William Shakespeare** for ***his impact on Filipino literature***.
- The famous epic, Florante at Laura, is regarded as his defining work.
- born on **April 2, 1788 in Bigga, Bulacan** in the Philippines and **the youngest of four children**.
- He won a number of awards and accolades for some of his pieces such as "**Ama ng Balagtasan**."

Two people that influenced Baltazar's development as a poet

Dr. Mariano Pilapil

- helped baltazar **develop his writing style**.

Jose dela Cruz

- one of the **most famous poets from the Tondo district of Manila**, challenged Baltazar **to always produce quality work**.

FRANCISCO BALTAZAR'S WORKS:

- **La India elegante y el negrito amante – a short play in one part**
- **Nudo gordeano**
- **Rodolfo at Rosemonda**
- **Mahomet at Constanza**
- **Claus (translated into Tagalog from Latin)**
- **Florante at Laura, Balagtas' masterpiece**

Virgilio V. Vitug

- Born on **17 September 1951 at Lubao, Pampanga**
- **Poet, essayist, journalist, scriptwriter**. He is married to essayist **Marites Danguilan**.
- **former chairperson of Galian sa Arte at Tula (GAT)**.
- He **studied at the University of the East**, and was a fellow in the writers' workshops of the **Ateneo de Manila**, **University of the Philippines**, and **Silliman University**.
- He has worked as **a reporter** and/**or columnist** for the **Times Journal**, **Tempo**, **Manila Times**, and **Manila Chronicle**; an associate editor in **Sagisag and Kaligiran** magazines; and head writer of the children's television program **Batibot**.
- In 1990 he **became executive producer** of the **TV program Mag-agri Tayo**, a correspondent of the Asian Reviewer, and associate **editor of The Filipino**, both London-based periodicals and contributor of **The Entrepreneur**. He was also head writer of ABS-CBN's "**Pipol**" and "**Off the Record**" and ANC's "**By Demand**."
- He wrote a Pampango passion play, **Sinakulo ning Balen** (Passion of the Town), and co-authored a book, **Agribusiness Opportunities in the Philippines**, 1988.

VIRGILIO VITUG'S WORKS:

- **Walong Dekada ng Makabagong**
- **"Isang Tanong sa Sarili"**
- **"Ako si Virgilio V. Vitug"**
- **Sinakulo ning Balen (Passion of the Town), and co-authored a book, Agribusiness Opportunities in the Philippines, 1988.**

VIRGILIO AWARDS:

- **Honorable mention, "Simula ng Gabi sa Lubao" (Evening Commences in Lubao), 1969**
- **"Isang Tanong sa Sarili," 1976, in the Talaang Ginto of the Surian ng Wikang Pambansa**
- **Special award, Loyola Poetry Contest, 1972;**
- **Second prize, National Zarzuela Writing Contest for "Hoy, Boyet" (Hey, Boyet).**

Amado V. Hernandez

- was **born on September 13, 1903 in Hagonoy, Bulacan** but ***grew up Tondo, Manila***
- a **reporter**, **columnist** and **editor of several newspaper and magazines**, honed his poetic craft
- He became a **member of the Philippine Newspaper Guild** and his writings increasingly dealt with the plight of the peasants and laborers.
- he advocated revolution as a **means of change**.
- In 1947, he became **the president of the Congress of Labor Organization** (CLO)
- His activities and writings **led him to imprisonment from 1951 to 1956**.
- Even in prison, **he was still a leader and artist**, spearheading education programs and mounting musical productions, plays and poetry reading.
- His prison writings **were smuggled out by his wife**, zarzuela star **Honarata "Atang" dela Rama**, who would become our **National Artist for Music and Theater**.
- He died **on 24 March 1970** in the wake **of the First Quarter Storm**.
- He left a legacy that includes **Isang Dipang Langit (An Arm Stretch of Sky)** which ***was written when he was imprisoned***.
- He was honored as our **National Artist for Literature in 1973**.
- Together with poet Jose Garcia Villa, Amado V. Hernandez **was the first to receive the title in literature**.

HERNANDEZ WORKS:

- **Isang Dipang Langit, which was written when he was imprisoned**
- **Kung Tuyo na ang Luha Mo, Aking Bayan**
- **Panata sa Kalayaan**
- **Luha ng Buwaya (Crocodile Tears).**

Juan Crisostomo Sotto

- Born in **January 27, 1867 in Santa Ines, Bacolor, Pampanga** under the **pen name of Crissot**
- known **as the Father of Pampanga Literature**
- He *translated some* ***Spanish literature*** *into Pampango*, including **Lovers of Teruel Faust** and **Nero and the Gladiators.** He *was also a contributor to the revolutionary paper* **La Independencia**.
- Soto **joined the Katipunan during the 1896 Revolution** and worked **with Maximo Hizon in promoting Pampango ideals**.
- *He participated in several battles against the American troops* in **1898** under **General Tomas Mascardo's forces**.
- **Soto married twice**. His first wife was **Julia Amaida** who **bore him 6 children**. *Julia died in 1903*. His second wife **Rosario Palma bore him 4 children.**
- Juan Crisostomo Soto **died on July 12, 1918** at **the age of 51**.

JUAN CRISOSTOMO SOTO'S WORKS:

- He wrote a **number of lyrical poems**, **historical dramas**, **humorous plays and philosophical essays**, and "**sarsuwelas**," the most famous of which is "**Alang Dios" or There is no God (1901)**.